THE
Dan Smoot Report

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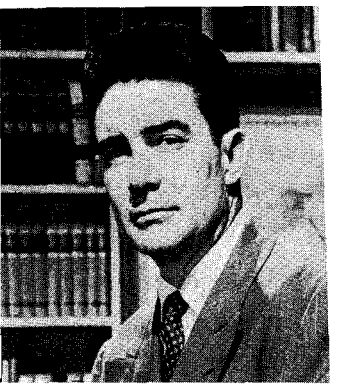

DAN SMOOT

THE GREAT SOCIETY

In January, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson sent an Economic Message to Congress. Attached to and made part of the Message was a report by the President's Council of Economic Advisers (Walter W. Heller, Chairman).[1]

The Heller report dealt with poverty in the United States, asserting that a person is in poverty if he lives alone on an income of $1500.00 a year or less, or if he lives in a family group whose income is $3000.00 a year or less. Using these criteria, the Council of Economic Advisers found that 35 million, 100 thousand Americans were in poverty.[1]

The President's Council of Economic Advisers disclosed that poverty results from inadequate income; that inadequate income results from low earning; and that low earning results either because a person does not receive much pay for his work, or does not work very much![1]

In February, 1964, President Johnson (without congressional authority) created a new Office of Economic Opportunity to wage war against the poverty which his economic advisers had discovered.[1]

In March, 1964, the President submitted to Congress a special message, urging enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to make "national war on poverty" — and to authorize the Office of Economic Opportunity, already created by executive fiat.[1]

The anti-poverty war, outlined in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, included an elaborate system of "job corps" training camps and "national work-training" programs for American youth. Similar to Franklin D. Roosevelt's CCC and WPA camps of the 1930's, the Johnson anti-poverty youth program is also reminiscent of the party youth movements of communist countries, and of the quasi-military programs by which nazis controlled and indoctrinated young people in pre-war Germany.

The President cited the general-welfare clause of the Constitution as authority for the Economic Opportunity Act, saying:

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"The Congress is charged by the Constitution to 'provide . . . for the general welfare of the United States.' Our present abundance is a measure of its success in fulfilling that duty. Now Congress is being asked to extend that welfare to all our people."[2]

The general-welfare clause is not, as the President asserts, a grant of power to the federal government to provide for the general welfare. It is an introductory clause to specific grants of power, stating the purpose for which the specific powers are granted. If there were a constitutional provision granting the federal government general powers to do anything the President and Congress deem good for the people, all the rest of the Constitution would be meaningless. Our government would be an absolute dictatorship, without constitutional restraint, empowered to do anything officialdom pleases, under the guise of necessity or welfare.

The Constitution is a binding contract of government, limiting the federal government to powers specifically granted. There is no constitutional grant of power for programs outlined in the President's "Poverty Message." Hence, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is wholly unconstitutional.

That, however, seemed to matter little. Opponents of the bill generally discussed its absurdity, not its illegality. Since the first Roosevelt administration, the federal government has spent many billions of dollars trying to eliminate poverty in the United States. Indeed, in the year 1964, when President Johnson declared war on poverty by recommending a bill which called for initial outlay of slightly less than one billion dollars a year, *more than* 40 *billion dollars a year in taxpayers' money* was already being spent to eliminate poverty.[3] Yet, the poverty picture which President Johnson and his economic advisers described in 1964 seemed as dismal as the "ill-fed," "ill-housed," and "ill-clothed" image of America presented by Franklin D. Roosevelt in political speeches of the 1930's.

The political assumption that more plundering of taxpayers, for more government spending on programs with a thirty-year record of failure, could now produce utopia was so preposterous that, at the outset, some critics had fun pointing out the asininities. For example, U. S. Representative M. G. Snyder, a Republican from Kentucky (one of the Appalachian states officially designated as poverty-stricken) made a brief speech in the House, ridiculing the war on poverty. U. S. Representative Richard H. Poff, a Republican from Virginia (another State officially labeled as impoverished) reprinted Snyder's speech for a mailing to constituents, on June 8, 1964. Representative Snyder said:

" . . . the work camps in the Landrum-Powell-Johnson poverty bill would cost $4,700 per year for each enrollee, according to Mr. [Sargent] Shriver [Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity].

"The camps, our poverty czar tells us, would provide healthy outdoor recreation and basic education for draft rejectees and juvenile delinquents. My question is: 'For $4,700 per year, why send these young men to camps? Why not Harvard?'

"Harvard offers football, soccer, and bird watching for healthy outdoor recreation. It offers a pretty good basic education, and it does not cost as much as Mr. Shriver's work camps.

"Tuition, fees, board and room is only $2,701 per year at Harvard. During the 3 summer months, while not at Harvard, our draft rejectee could be paid $50 per week, or $600 for the summer. During the school year we could allow him another $100 per month for books and spending money. All this amounts to a mere $4,201 for the year, $499 less than the poverty camps.

"But let us not be cheapskates — this is an election year. After all, why should not a boy at Harvard have a sports car? With $499 in each of the four years, he could buy a good, secondhand MG for $1,000 leaving $249 a year for gas, oil, registration, and dates with Radcliffe College girls.

"This would cost the same as the work camps, and it should eliminate the recruitment problem which has bothered Mr. Shriver."

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Case Histories

The fun of mocking the President's war on poverty did not last long. "War on poverty" was an effective political slogan, for the President and his political party. Opposition collapsed; and Congress passed the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 — despite contemporary, publicized cases proving beyond doubt that the "war" was a cynical means of buying votes with taxpayers' money; damaging, rather than helping, the economy of communities; penalizing thrifty, hard-working, self-reliant individuals for the benefit of political favorites and supporters.

Human Events publicized a classic case in Woodville, a delightful little town (population 1900) in the Second Congressional District of Texas. This district is in a lovely and unique part of East Texas, somewhat sheltered from the sprawling, noisy urbanization that is rapidly destroying quiet village life and rural beauty in the United States. There was no genuine poverty in Woodville; but there were votes in the Second Congressional District for Lyndon B. Johnson and Jack Brooks, Democrat who represents the district in Washington.[4]

Woodville was declared a depressed area, so that it could get a $685,000 low-interest loan from the Public Housing Administration for 56 public-housing units, and aid from the Area Redevelopment Agency. Authorized by Congress in 1961 during the Kennedy administration, the Area Redevelopment Program is a vital part of President Johnson's war on poverty.[4]

The ARA grant to Woodville was a loan of 420,000 federal tax dollars (at below-market interest rates) to help finance the Woodville Community Inn, a luxurious, $800,000, 72-room motel, featuring beauty parlor, swimming pool, banquet halls, and so on. Among the first structures on the site of the new motel were two signs, one reading:

"72-room motor hotel under construction. Project cost $800,000. Financing arranged by Congressman Jack Brooks."[4]

The other sign, conspicuously displaying the facsimile signature of Lyndon B. Johnson, read:

"We're creating . . .

"MORE JOBS FOR AMERICA

"Produced By

"A Working Partnership Of

"Your Community . . . Your State . . .

"And the

"Area Redevelopment Administration

"U. S. Department of Commerce."[4]

Here is comment from *Human Events*:

"Mrs. James R. Willis is an owner of the Willis Motel, near the Community Inn. Eighteen years ago, Mrs. Willis . . . and her husband built a . . . 10-room motel . . . . Through scrimping and saving, they managed to expand the motel to 24 rooms. When her husband died in 1952, Mrs. Willis took over sole management . . . .

"Shortly after the largely federally-financed Community Inn opened doors last November [1963], Mrs. Willis' profits collapsed. She has been compelled to trim her staff. Before the Community Inn was in business, she averaged a gross income of $7,000 every three months; now it's down to $3,000.

" 'I have had a scant 50 per cent occupancy rate since the Community Inn opened here,' she said. 'Prior to that, I averaged a minimum of 85 per cent. If the new motel doesn't make money, I and the rest of the taxpayers will have to pay for it. If it does succeed, I'll probably be run out of business. Tell me, what is happening to this country?'

"But Mrs. Willis is not alone in getting trampled by federal handout artists in Washington.

"Mrs. Dolly Sturrock, who owns a real estate agency nearby, says the Community Inn and the low-rent housing project were both 'a factor' in getting her to sell two of her four rental houses in the area. She stressed she couldn't face the competition from subsidized housing. And she worries about how much these government projects will eat into her profits on the remaining rental units . . . .

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"A rather bitter and ironic note has been struck in all this because the businessmen in the area claim they don't understand how these government projects can be successful 'unless new industry moves in.' Yet there are few signs that such will happen.

"Both Mrs. Sturrock and Mrs. Willis claim there was seldom full occupancy before the government projects came and they don't see how this small, out-of-the-way community can support them.

"Mr. Leo Nelson, resident manager of the Community Inn, seems to verify these claims. He tells *Human Events* there are only 30 full-time employees working at the Inn at the moment, although ARA claimed '75 direct new jobs' would be created by its loan to the area. Mr. Nelson also admits the Community Inn has not yet reached the break-even point . . . . "[4]

In Kentucky, after one federal agency spent tax money to help train unskilled, unemployed persons to do handicraft work, another federal agency spent tax money to destroy jobs of those who had been trained. Both federal agencies were fighting poverty.[5]

In 1961, the State of Kentucky, with a $35,000 loan from the Area Redevelopment Agency, set up vocational training programs to teach unskilled, unemployed persons such crafts as basket-weaving, wood-carving, pottery-making. Miss Jo Pack of Paintsville, Kentucky, got aid from the State's division of arts and crafts, and established a business—Kentucky Hills Handicrafts—to employ people being trained by the ARA-financed programs.[5]

By 1964, Miss Pack was beginning to break even financially, and was giving employment to more than 200 previously-unemployed mountaineers. She was paying the State minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, which she (and her employees) considered a fair salary in eastern Kentucky—particularly for persons otherwise unemployable.[5]

Hoping to expand the business, Miss Pack started selling her wares in West Virginia. U. S. Labor Department officials notified her that, if she operated across a State line, she must pay the federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour—even to persons who worked part-time in their own homes. To show they meant business, Labor Department officials told Miss Pack they would go to homes of her workers and hold stop-watches on them to make sure they were getting $1.25 an hour for every minute worked.[5]

Unable to pay the higher wage required by the federal government, Miss Pack discontinued her sales operations outside the State of Kentucky. Labor Department officials said she still had to pay the $1.25-an-hour minimum, however, because tourists who bought her merchandise carried it across State lines. Miss Pack fired her employees and quit. She said:

"This crackdown means that more eastern Kentuckians are being forced out of work than President Johnson's poverty program can put back to work."[5]

Here, from a column by Ken Thompson in *The Dallas Morning News,* February 3, 1965, is a report on another front in President Johnson's anti-poverty war:

"Two years ago, a pilot project for the Appalachia poverty program was begun in Williamson, W. Va.

"To demonstrate the kind of job that Washington could do to revive the stagnant economy of the region, a model industry was established at Williamson with $1,800,000 in financing—mostly loans from the Area Redevelopment Administration and the Small Business Administration. For two years, this model industry, National Seating and Dimension Co., Inc.—which the *New York Times* described as the 'newest and most modern in the furniture parts industry'—provided some 100 jobs.

"But it made no profits, and two months ago with great reluctance, the company had to close its door and discharge its employes in the face of mounting debt.

"Today, with the collapse of both the investment and the experiment, $220,000 in local stock ownership, $75,000 in loans from three West Virginia banks, $134,000 from the West Virginia Industrial Development Authority and $1,029,000

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in aid from the federal government has been wiped out.

"State and federal authorities, still hoping to make the experiment a success in spite of the disaster, have been looking for a buyer in private industry who is interested in a ready-made $675,000-a-year tax writeoff.

"Failure of the experiment is blamed on a number of factors, including management mistakes and a smoldering labor situation. The United Mine Workers organized the company's 78 production workers two years ago and, while they called no strikes, they have been blamed for several temporary slowdowns, much absenteeism and refusal to work overtime. The situation wasn't helped, says a company spokesman, by 'a few union troublemakers.'

"But the same spokesman placed the primary blame on the fact that a lot of Appalachia's people simply don't want to work. The company's employes could make almost as much money and live as well 'standing on the street corner' collecting unemployment checks, aid-to-dependent-children payments, federal food stamps and other welfare benefits as they could earn working full time at the plant.

"Collapse of the Williamson experiment—which was supposed to prove how efficiently the federal government can solve the poverty problem—should have taught a valuable lesson. Its failure, the *New York Times* noted, has left a 'bitter legacy' for both the rescuers and the rescued.

"Out of this legacy or lesson, perhaps somebody will be able to conclude that the government can't solve all our problems for us and perhaps is already trying to solve too many."[6]

Consequences

In 1961, when the Area Redevelopment Act was passed, 103 areas were designated "depressed," eligible for aid. In January, 1965, there were more than 1000 "depressed" areas—including the original 103.[6]

On January 28, 1965, the President's Council of Economic Advisers announced that there are 300,000 fewer Americans living in poverty now than two years before. This change did not result from economic improvement, however, but from a change in the Council's formula for determining what poverty is. In January, 1964, the Council of Economic Advisers said all family groups living on $3000.00 a year or less were impoverished. In January, 1965, the Council said a larger "base" than $3000.00 is now being used for large families, a smaller "base" for small families.[7]

Although this change in formula removed the poverty label from 300,000 adult Americans, it did not help children. The President's Council of Economic Advisers says 15 million American children were living in poverty in January, 1965 — four million more than in January, 1964.[7]

Obviously, the governmental drive to eliminate poverty is in reverse; but the drivers seem to be enjoying themselves.

An air of condescension clings to people directing President Johnson's war on poverty. Note, for example, some details about the National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest (at Tucson, Arizona), January 25-26, 1965, arranged and financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, attended by 1700 persons from five States.[8]

Sargent Shriver, Jr. (commanding general in the President's war on poverty) addressed the conference, saying:

"We did not come here with a federal checkbook or a federal blueprint. We came, instead, to listen to the voices of the poor."[8]

The federal checkbook paid for the affair, however. Estimates of the over-all cost (to taxpayers) have not been made; but the OEO says it spent $22,000 to send 183 indigent persons to the Conference on Poverty (after spending an undetermined amount of money interviewing and screening to determine which indigents to send). These were the voices of the poor Mr. Shriver mentioned; but, apparently, few of the voices were heard.[8]

Mrs. Grace Oliveraz, executive secretary of the conference, gave the press details about four

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genuinely poor people from Dallas, carefully screened and sent to Tucson to explain what they want in the way of help from the government. Unfortunately, the four poor people from Dallas did not get a chance to speak, because the conference was busy listening to other speakers—among them, a Dallas man (Earl E. Allen, colored pastor of a Methodist church) who is regional director of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality). Reverend Allen enlightened the Poverty Conference with a speech about the "horrible" situation in Dallas schools, which are not integrating as fast as CORE demands.[8]

The End of The Road

The snobbery of uplifters; the use of public funds to provide forums for political-racial agitation, under pretext of helping the poor; the cynicism of our highest public officials who, to get votes for themselves, blatantly advertise their roles as dispensers of federal aid; the essential corruption of private groups and individuals who compete for unconstitutional handouts of federal tax money; the utter absurdity of governmental programs which subsidize employment of unemployable persons and then force them back into unemployment by requiring employers to pay more wages than employees earn; the stupidity of using federal tax money for financing businesses to create jobs and then permitting those businesses to be destroyed by monopolistic unions, whose monopoly is granted and protected by the federal government: these are conspicuous features of President Johnson's war on poverty.

These obvious flaws in Mr. Johnson's Great Society seem trivial, however, after a deeper look into the real meaning of the President's plans for our nation.

President Johnson's education program would give the federal government control of education from kindergarten through college. His Urban Development programs would make every city in the United States a controlled dependency of federal agencies. His various proposals in the field of hospitalization and medical care would produce a system of socialized medicine as complete (and as damaging to liberty) as that of any communist country. Total dictatorship would result from the President's multitudinous programs for subsidizing industries, shifting farmers to cities, training youth, controlling agricultural production, debasing our currency by eliminating gold-reserve backing, tightening labor-union control over workers and management by destroying State right-to-work laws, and stopping public criticism of his administration by use of the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Communications Commission.

In short, Mr. Johnson's Great Society means total national socialism for the United States. But *national socialism* is not the end. The ultimate aim is *international socialism,* to be financed by the people of the United States.

On April 21, 1964—one month after submitting his war-on-poverty program for the United States—President Johnson spoke to a group of newspaper editors asking support for his foreign-aid program. He characterized foreign aid as a crusade to raise living standards for all people in the world. The President said:

"Every American concerned about his country should also be concerned about Africa, Asia and our friends in Latin America . . . .

"The young, teeming masses of the underdeveloped world are determined to have the better things in life . . . .

"If a peaceful revolution in these areas is impossible, a violent revolution is inevitable . . . .

"We who stand here in peace and security and prosperity must realize we are greatly outnumbered . . . . "[9]

Mr. Johnson insinuated that the have-nots of the world (who, he said, outnumber us 17 to 1) may turn on us and destroy us if we do not give them what they want. There is no logic in the President's insinuation. Impoverished nations have never caused a major war and are incapable of fighting one. If all impoverished nations on earth

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pooled their resources and organized for militant action against us, they could not impair our national security, so greatly superior is our strength. But if we continue bleeding our own resources to provide hostile foreign nations the means to produce for modern wars, they may *become* a threat to us.

President Johnson was not, however merely indulging in political exaggeration and rhetoric to frighten editors into supporting his foreign-aid programs. He was stating long-range policy.

The policy was stated somewhat more clearly on January 26, 1965, by Adlai E. Stevenson (U. S. Ambassador to the UN). Mr. Stevenson spoke to the UN General Assembly, saying the United Nations will be in serious financial trouble if the Soviet Union does not pay 60 million dollars assessed as the Soviets' share of UN expenses in the Middle East and in the Congo. If the UN resolves its financial crisis (by collecting from the Soviets), the United States pledges (Mr. Stevenson said) to help pay for an *international war on poverty* to be fought through UN agencies. Mr. Stevenson said the United States has already contributed more than two billion dollars to UN activities and is willing to give much more.[10]

Thus, Mr. Stevenson offered a bribe—promising to multiply America's multi-billion-dollar contributions to the UN if the UN will collect a mere 60 million from the Soviets. Bribing other nations with American taxpayers' money has become our government's only means of getting support for U. S. positions in the UN General Assembly, because communist countries, and other anti-American nations, hold a commanding majority of votes in the Assembly.

What right had Mr. Stevenson to promise that Americans will be further plundered to pay for a United Nations war on poverty? He had no right. The Constitution clearly provides that Americans can be taxed only by their elected representatives in Congress; but flagrant disregard of the Constitution has become routine procedure among officials in all branches of our federal government.

Without a Constitution as a binding contract to limit the powers of the central government, and with a Congress which seems disposed to rubber-stamp everything President Johnson proposes, our nation is in grave danger. Note how easily the Appalachia-aid bill passed the Senate on February 1, 1965: only 22 Senators voted against this bill, which will, if approved by the House, give federal agencies control of the economy of 11 entire States.

Enough pressure from the public could force the House to reject the Appalachia-aid bill, a keystone of the frightful structure which President Johnson calls the Great Society. Unless the public can be informed and aroused to resist—not only the Appalachia scheme but all other portions of the "war on poverty"—we may find ourselves so tightly controlled by a socialistic dictatorship that resistance will be impossible.

Each reader of this *Report* could help immensely by ordering multiple copies for distribution to others.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) See this *Report*, "Johnson's War On Poverty," March 30, 1964, pp. 97-104; "Foreign Aid And Poverty," August 10, 1964, pp. 249-256; copies are available at 25c each.

(2) "Text of President Johnson's Special Message on Poverty Presented to Congress," *The New York Times*, March 17, 1964, p. 22

(3) "There's Already a 'War on Poverty'—," *U. S. News & World Report*, April 13, 1964, p. 46

(4) "Johnson's ARA Program Bankrupting Widow," *Human Events*, June 20, 1964, pp. 1, 2

(5) "Federal Bureaucrats Take Jobs From Over 200 in Appalachia," *Human Events*, September 5, 1964, p. 9; "Kentucky Conflict," editorial, *The Dallas Morning News*, December 15, 1964, Sec. 4, p. 4

(6) "Report on the Appalachian Front," by Ken Thompson, *The Dallas Morning News*, February 3, 1965, Sec. 4, p. 4

(7) Special to the *Times* from Washington, D. C., *The New York Times*, January 29, 1965, p. 13

(8) "Dallas Delegates to Poverty Talks Reflect Present Despair, Future Hope," Special to the *Times Herald* from Tucson, Ariz., *The Dallas Times Herald*, January 27, 1965, p. 18A

(9) "LBJ Speaks for Aid Program; Cites World's Teeming Poor," article by Allen Duckworth from Washington, D. C., *The Dallas Morning News*, April 22, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 1

(10) "Stevenson Warns UN On 'Double Standard'," UPI dispatch from UN, New York, *The Dallas Morning News*, January 27, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 2

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